THE FLAG OF '84 IN DANGER.

COVERY-SOME BAD BLOOD STIRRED UP.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 18 .- Another of

Yale's time-honored customs has bitten the dust and the

large and costly blue silk flag, with the number of their

During the festivities and jollities of the evening they

broke into James M. Dawson's room, in Durfee Hall, and

Dawson said nothing until the class were at supper,

when he made a suggestive speech and every non-society man of the senior class jumped up and demanded

as recompense blood, real blood. Society men turned

pale and quietly left the table, but this served

only to increase the wrath of those remaining. W. M. Spear, E. Wells and E. A.

Merritt were appointed a committee to look into the mat

ter. The committee immediately placed the business in the

deputy sheriff, armed with those legal documents,

headed straight for the campus, and brought fear into

the hearts of the always haughty and overbearing

After a thorough investigation the culprits were found

THE CASE OF THE JERSEY CITY BANK.

LIABILITY OF THE STOCKHOLDERS DEFINED BY

THE CHANCELLOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

City, against the stockholders of that bank, to recove

that the directors, and not the stockholders, were the

parties liable; that the creditors, in whose behalf suit

THE SECURITIES OF THE PENN BANK.

ING.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

A GAS BLAZE EIGHTY FEET HIGH.

THE NEW FUEL FOUND NEAR PITTSBURG.

TRENTON, June 18 .- In the suit of Washington B.

flag and bore it to the society's hall, in College-st.

Vol. XLIV... No. 13,731.

DRAWN-BATTLE AT SARATOGA

CLEVELAND MEN FORCED TO COMPROMISE. CLEVELAND'S MANAGERS FRIGHTENED BY THE OPPOSITION-THEY SECURE 41 DELEGATES,

HOWEVER, AND A UNIT RULE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, June 18.—The action of the Demo-eratic Convention to-day must be taken as in part a defeat for the State machine, which has been pushing Cleveland for the Presidency. It came here with the avowed intention of punishing its enemies in the party, and carrying through a resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago for Cleveland. The opposition to the Governor was found to be formidable. It evidently comprised a majority of the delegates, but they were not all for Flower. His boom was a sort of mushroom affair. Had there been a strong candidate in the field upon whom all the opposition to Clevecould concentrate, such a candidate would have carried the Convention. The division among the anti-machine men was the opportunity of the State officials, but after all their bad work and "deals" they were afraid to try conclusions on a direct vote. Hence they consented to a compromise, by which General Faulkner, one of Mr. Flower's chief supporters, and Senator Jacobs, who is well known to be unfriendly to Cleveland, were chosen as delegates-at-large. Of course "Boss" Manning and ex-Mayor Cooper, the other delegates-at-large, are for Cleveland. Of the district delegates both sides are claiming a majority. A careful canvass leads to the conclusion that Cleveland has a majority of them. As near as can be ascertained there are 41 Cleveland delegates, 17 distinctively anti-Cleveland without avowed preferences, 5 anti-Cleveland for Flower and 9 unpledged. Most of the unpledged delegates are from Brooklyn. If the arrangement at Chicago is satisfactory to "Boss" McLaughlin, he may throw his Brooklyn delegates for Cleveland, providing a majority of them so declare and the Chicago convention recognizes that method of stifling the honest voice of the party. But Clevelaud's principal strength is derived from the assertion that he can draw Independent votes. It is the same Independents who are claiming to have broken up the dait rule in the Republican They will hardly be likely to declare for a candidate selected by the unit if at all, and whose chief support comes from the "Halls" and a most flagrant abuse of power in the way of a machine made up of OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND IN THE COUNTRY DIS-TRICTS.

The opposition to Cleveland here came principally from the country districts. Had it not been for the aid of the County Democracy, secured to the Governor by the veto of the Tenure of Office bill-which act retains in office a notorious "boss," denounced by a Grand Jury and a Legislative Investigating Committee, and through a sheriff against whom grave charges are pending, Governor Cleveland would have had no standing in the convention. His friends were even then driven to the necessity of making "deals," the full effect of which will be known in the future; and after all they were afraid to test the Governor's strength on a vote before the convention, for fear the opposition to him would be so great as practically to ruin him at Chicago. They worked by indirect methods, and have won a Jonbtful victory.

THE CONVENTION CONTROLLED BY "BOSSES," A glance at the men prominent in this convention reveals the fact that the party is still under the control of the same men who have ruled it in the past. A few fresh name appears upon the list, but the bosses sacrificed nothing by allowing a few men to come in. One-third of the convention was under the control of five "bosses" those from New-York by Kelly, Thompson, McLaughlin, Davidson and Manning. Taking the convention as a whole, it must be regarded as unusually repulsive by such delegates as do not belong to the office seeking or office holding class. Among the delegates to Chicago are such men as "Mike" Norton. of Tweed fame; Benjamin Downing, removed from office for malfeasance; "Cipher Code" Weed and two Albany lobbyists.

Mr. Flower said, after the Convention adjourned: "I have forty-one out of the Chicago delegates. The chief manager of my canvass, General Faulkner, in some of the delgates-at-large. The Cleveland men were afraid to test the Convention by a vote."

Edward Cooper laughed at Flower's claim and contailed it "his boom."

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Beach says that fortypast. A few fresh name appears upon the list, but

called it "his boom."

Ex-Licatenant-Governor Beach says that fortytwo of the delegates are anti-Cleveland.

The State Committee organized to-night and reelected Daniel Manning as chairman.

MAKING A "DEAL" WITH THE "BOSSES," THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY UNWILLINGLY TREATS WITH KELLY-THE DELEGATION TO VOTE AS A

UNIT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, June 18 .- After the State Committee made up the temporary roll last night there was hilarity on the part of the Cleveland men, but anger and depression were exhibited by Tammany. The "boys" on both sides, however, "pooled their issues" and proceeded "to paint the town red." They visited Morrisey's old gambling house in squads, but failed to gain admittance. Business at the bars was never better. The noisy cheering and jolly singing lasted until morning. With the leaders, however, there was more serious work on hand. The ponderous Manning, the mammoth Dorsheimer, the swelledout Thompson and the big Bissell gathered in one of the cottages at the United States Hotel to hold a conneil of war. Chief Kelly had sent to them his nitimatum. It was equal representation with the County Democracy or else an appeal to the supreme council at Chicago and war to the knife. The question for "the big four" was, "can we afford to let Kelly go to Chicago in open hostility to our candidate!" The response from " Boss " Thompson was an emphatic "No." Dorsheimer was decidedly of the same opinion. He could not ford to have war between factions in New-York, because his return to Congress depended on peace. But Manning said that Tammany's support was not necessary, and for the personal comfort of the Governor he would as leave get along without it. Bissell looked solemn and said that they had better consult further. Edward Cooper was called. As usual, he could not decide promptly, but thought it would be no great credit to have Tammay's support. "Boss" McLaughlin said he was not prepared under existing arrangements to antagonize Chief Kelly. State Treasurer Maxwell came in with Lieutenant-Governor Hill, showing some fright. They were for peace. Deputy State Treasurer Appar and Attorney-General O'Brien declared that it would be better to make a treaty on the best terms possible, or else defeat would be imminent.

COMMISSIONED TO TREAT WITH KELLY.

Thompson, Cooper and Whitney were then commissioned to "deal" with Kelly. An hour later matters were partially arranged. Tammany was to have 31 delegates in the convention, an increase of 7 over last year, and the County Democracy 31, a decrease of 7, while Irving Hall was to have 10 votes, the same as before. The County Democracy was also to have 4 Presidential electors and 7 district delegates to Chicago, Tammany 3 electors and 7 district delegates, and Irving Hall 1 elector and 2 district delegates. Thompson tried to get Mr. Kelly to agree to a resolution instructing the Chicago delegation to vote as a unit for Grover Cleveland, but the Tammany chieftain declined to

do so.

Negotiations were then temporarily suspended, for the purpose of learning what result followed the proposition made to "Boss" McLaughlin. His reply was that he could not support a resolution positively instructing his delegates to Chicago to support Grover Cleveland. What further propositions were made to him could not be learned, but he finally agreed to have the delegation to Chicago instructed to vote as a unit for any candidate named by the majority of the delegation when it reaches Chicago. That settled the votes of Kings County.

and further negotiations were made to Tammany.
They were completed early this morning. It was given out that Tammany would support the same kind of resolution as that agreed to by "Boss" McLaughlin. Peace and harmony seemed to be restored.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION. LITTLE INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS-WILLIAM

E. SMITH TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN-A PROTEST FROM MR. PURCELL. IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRUNK.

SARATOGA, June 18 .- After the "bosses" completed their "deal" early this morning the interest in the preliminary proceedings of the convention almost died out. There was no longer any expectation of a contest in the afternoon session. The day was hot, and as the delegates wended their way to the town hall they all sought the shady side of the street. Among those in the throng were noticed several State officials not seen here yesterday. Among the workers were Deputy Treasurer Backus, Deputy Attorney-General Maynard, Public Works Superintendent Stranahan with a number of his assistants, Deputy Controller Benedict, and several department clerks. The hall would hold only about 700 people, so that one-half the outsiders could not get in. There was a general agreement that if Saratoga expects conventions to come here it should furnish a decent hall. The "Albany Phalanx dudes " were admitted early to the hall to shout for Cleveland. They found the atmosphere so hot that many of them sat with their coats off. At 130 p. m., when chairman Manning, wearing a dark suit with a white tie, and looking constitutionally tired, rapped the convention to order, several hundred men were vigorously fanning themselves. "Thunderbolt." Norton, with a cigar pointing upward at an angle of 45 degrees, sat conspicuously on the left of the chairman. Norton was one of Tweed's favored Senators. He is now an earnest Cleveland man. On the other side of the house sat "Tim" Campbell, wearing his usual placid smile and white tie, " Tim ' is now a Cleveland reform delegate, but he was formerly one of Tw eed's trusted lieutenants in the Legislature, where he is said to have grown rich. Across the aisle from Campbell sat Edward Cooper, with Commissioner Thompson by his side. Both men part their hair in the middle and wear closely cropped beards. Busy "jolly good fellows," who spend money freely, they are immensely popular with the "boys." Captain John R. Fellows, of the late Confederate Army and spokesman for Thompson, sat next to him. As an Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. McKeon, Fellows was obliged to keep quiet at political meetings, which was a great infliction to him; but under Mr. Olney his sharp tongue is allowed to wag as it will for Cleveland and Thompson. Assistant District-Attorney Fitzger ald sat next to Fellows. As a witness of the a deal with Kelly, the silver-tongued Grady sat in front of Thompson and discussed with him and ex-Corporation Counsel Whitney the terms of resolutions to be offered. "Jimmy" Oliver, the Tombs lawyer, who also wears a white tie and has a shining pate, was flanked by County Clerk Keenan and his deputy, Beattie, all for Cleveland. Jarvis Lord, of the old Canal Ring, wearing a white tie and side whiskers and looking like a preacher, occupied a conspicuous seat. Near him sat Willard Johnson, another member of the old ring. They are still for reform and will work for Cleveland, Contractors Cunningham, and Flynn, of the Public Works Department, Inspectors Babcock and Hamilton and a host of other city officials appeared among the Cleveland delegates. "Billy" Dwyer and "Jim" Dunne, the two ox-pugilists of Brooklyn, with " Pat " Hayes, " Tom ' Lowery and other well-known Kings County pol. ticians marshalled by Senator Jacobs, occupied

KELLY AND M'LAUGHLIN REMAIN OUTSIDE, "Boss" McLaughtin, like "Boss" Kelly, remained out of the convention hall. They had given their orders and knew what was to be done. Purroy the jawbreaker, the nignified Martine, "Pat" Keenan, "Andy" White and others who were last in Saratoga as Tammany delegates now came as County Democracy representatives. "I can't keep track of those New-York fellows," said Congress man Lewis Beach. "They jump from one hall to another like grasshoppers looking for fodder."

"Jimmy" O'Brien and many of the Flower men Walsh, Morrissev's old lieutenant. "Harry" Ford, "Tony" Hartman and ex-Alder-man Cavanagh (who told the Mayor of Montreal that he " had to cut and curve in New-York politics or he would get left") were among the Cleveland delegates. In fact, all the well-known Democratic workers conspicuous since the days of Tweed were to be seen on the floor of the convention. When order was secured Mr. Manning announced

William E. Smith as the choice of the State Committee for temperary chairman. There was no opposition, and he came to the platform. He is a rather tall young man, with a light mustache, and hook nose, and were a cutaway coat. The princihook nose, and wore a cutaway coat. The principal thing he had to say for his party was to charge that Hancock had been defeated by bribery and corruption, whereat there were cheers, some of a derisive character. He did not propose to vindicate Hancock. The roll of delegates was then called, and the name of Samnet J. Tilden, jr., of Columbia, was cheered. When the Ninth District of Kings was called, a gentleman stepped forward and protested that the sitting delegates from that district were the product of fraud, bribery and cordistrict were the product of fraud, bribery and cor-ruption. The chairman finally awakened to the fact that the gentleman was out of order.

MR. PURCELL ENTERS A PROTEST. William Purcell, the Democratic nestor of Mon roe County and the Editor of The Rochester Union, who was beaten by the Cleveland machine at the Buffalo convention and afterward, saw his successful machine opponent (Judge Maynard) buried under an adverse majority of 19,000, was loudly cheered, when his name was called. He arose and stated that the regular delegates would not participate in the convention unless accorded their full rights. The State Committee had outraged decency in admitting from Rochester a contesting Cleve-land delegation, allowing them one-half the votes. This was a second indication of the smoothering fires of discontent. John Kelly's name was received with uproarious applause; in comparison with which that accorded Commissioner Thompson was faint. General Faulkeer, and other Flower men were cheered, showing that the Flower enthusiasm had not all died down.

Committees were appointed by the delegates of each Congressional district, thus robbing the temporary chairman of any power. Captain Follows announced that the New-York representatives had agreed to apportion the city delegates as follows: 31 to Tammany, 31 to the County Democracy, and 10 to Irving Hall. The show then closed, and the delegates poured out in the hot sun to wait until the evening session.

Soon after adjournment the Committee on Resolutions met at the United States Hotel, Nelson J. Waterbury presiding. The committee was addressed by John W. Kehoe, M. Hall and George Blair. They requested that the committee incorporate in the rights. The State Committee had outraged decency

by John W. Kehoe, M. Hall and George Blair. They requested that the committee incorporate in the resolutions a plank in opposition to contract convict labor in prisons, in favor of shortening the hours of labor on State works, prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen years of ago in factories, and denouncing the bringing of laborers from abroad under contract to work at low wages. The delegates from the XVIth Congressional District presented a resolution that the State Committee be requested to devise a plan to elect delegates hereafter to the National Convention from Congressional Districts instead of by the State Convention, as at present. This was referred to the State Committee.

HARMONY AT NIGHT. DELEGATES TO CHICAGO CROSEN-JUDGES DREWS AND BAPALLO NOMINATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, June 18 .- It was excessively hot in the hall when the Convention finally got to work at 9 p. m. Half the delegat s were in their shirt sleeves. The temporary organization was made permanent. The Committee on Contested Seats did justice to Editor Purcell, of Rochester, by admitting his anti-Cleveland delegation and turning out the one headed by George Raines; but the "evening up" was carried out by admitting Daniel Jones's Cleveland delegation from St. Lawrence and turning out Judge, Sawyer's Flower delegation, The "gag law" was enforced and the report was NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.-TEN PAGES.

adopted without allowing the opposition a hearing. Nelson J. Waterbury, who who is a sort of general detective for the party, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He made a tedious explanation which in reality explained nothing. There was general surprise expressed that the platform was silent on the tariff and every other important question. The principal plank was that which directed the delegation to Chicago to vote as a unit. The commendation of Governor Cleveland's administration elicited applause, at the close of which the notorious "Tim" Campbell jumped up and proposed three cheers for Cleve

jumped up and proposed three cheers for Cleve land, which were given.

"Boss" Thompson, from the committee to select four delegates and electors at-large, presented a report naming Daniel Manning, Edward Cooper, John C. Jacobs, and General Lester B. Faulkner for delegates at-large. Two of the delegates were here working against Cleveland and two for him. It was a compromise. The report was adopted Then the district delegates were reported. In the XIVth District an unfair attempt was made to stifle Tammany. Colonel Wood and Senator Grady made strong specches for Tammany, asserting that it had been considerate in allowing the County Democracy four members of the State Committee and four electors. Mr. Whitney espoused Tammany cause as fair, and the Convention declared Tammany's delegates from the XIVth District as the regular ones. the regular ones.

ANDREWS AND RAPALLO NOMINATED. Judge Hand, of Albany, then nominated Judges Andrews and Rapallo for Court of Appeals Judges A country delegate opposed Andrews and a windy discussion followed. It was evident that the Convention intended to follow the course of the Republicans, as it listened with impatience to speeches in opposition. A vote was taken viva voce, and it was almost unanimous for Andrews and Rapallo. The work of the Convention ended in the announce-

ment of the new State Committee. THE DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

CLEVELAND HAS 41 TO 31 AGAINST HIM-THE ELEC-TORS AND STATE COMMITTEE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, June 18 .- The following are the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, with their preferences for Presidential candidates so far as known. The list shows that 41 are for Cleve land and 5 for Flower, while 17 are anti-Cleveland and 9 are unpledged .:

At Large.—Daniel Manning (Cleveland), Edward Cooper (Cleveland), Lester B. Faulkner (Flower) and John C. Jacobs (unpledged). Alternates.—William Dorsheimer, Robert A. Titus, C. A. Parsons and W. A.

Districts.

I.—Augustus W. Downing (anti-Cleveland), and John H. Sutphin.

II.—William C. Kingsley and Augustus Van Wyck (both unpledged.)

III.—Felix Campbell and John Y. McKane (both unpledged.)

IV.—Henry J. Cullen and James Kane (both unpledged.)

V.—Archibald Bliss and Michael Keefe (both unpledged.)

VI.—Michael E. Murphy and Luke Cozans (both

VI.—Michael E. Murphy and Luke Cozans (both for Cieveland.)
VII.—Abram S. Hewitt (Cieveland), and August Belmont (anti-Cieveland.)
VIII.—Michael Norton (Cieveland), and Thomas F. Gra'y (anti-Cieveland.)
IX—John Keenan (Cieveland) and John M. Bowers (anti-Cieveland).
X—Hubert O. Thompson (Cieveland) and William N. Travers (anti-Cieveland).
XI—John Kelly (anti-Cieveland) and John R. Fellows (Cieveland).
XII—William C. Whitney (Cieveland) and John R. XIII—William C. Whitney (Cieveland).
XIII—Andrew J. White (Cieveland).
XIV—William G. Stahlnecker and George D. Sanford (both anti-Cieveland).
XV—Peter Ward and Andrew H. Jackman (both for Cieveland).

XV-Peter Ward and Andrew H. Jackman (both for Cleveland).

XVI-Samuel J. Tilden, jr., and George Williams (both for Cleveland).

XVIII-Edward J. Murphy and Robert Hamilton (both anti-Cleveland).

XIX-A. Bleecker Banks and Erastus Corning (both for Cleveland).

XX.-James W. Greene and C. Winslow Paige, (both for Cleveland).

XXI.-Smith M. Weed and Henry D. Graves, (both get for Cleveland). XXII.—Daniel Magone and John Fanning, (both fer

XXII.—Gleveland).

XXIII.—James Stephens and Charles D. Moore, (both ant-Gleveland).

XXIV.—Stephen S. Malian and Robert M. Townsend, (both for Cleveland).

XXV.—Henry J. Mowry 2nd L. J. Fitzgerald, (both for Cleveland).

XXVI.—Elliott Danforth and John G. Sears, (both for Cleveland). Ylower). XXVII.—Henya D. Brewster and Silas N. Gallup, (both

for Flower).
XXVIII.-E. K. Apgar and D. B. Hill, (both for Cleve-XXIX.-John Flanagan and M. A. A. Leary, (both for

XXIX.—John Flanggan and M. A. A. Leary, (control Cleveland.)

XXX.—William Purcell and James Gurling, (both for Cleveland.)

XXI.—James A. Haulon and J. D. Lane, (both for Cleveland.)

XXII.—Solomon Scheu and Daniel N. Lockwood, (both for Cleveland.)

XXIII.—John M. Wiley, (Cleveland.) and David Mil-lar, (anti-Cleveland.)

XXXIV.—Charles D. Murray and James W. McMurray, (both for Cleveland.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Presidential electors were chosen as follows: At large—Osweld Ottendorfer, of New-York, and Wil-am Purcell, of Monroe.

Districts.

XVIII.—James Flemming.

XIX.—Erastus Corning.

XX.—Geo. L. Thompson.

XXI.—Waillam F. Reed.

XXII.—Waillam F. Reed.

XXII.—Fred. L. Easton.

XXIV.—Zenas C. Priest.

XXV — Loyal C. Taber.

XXVI.—Alvin Devereux.

XXVIII.—Wilham D. Mercer

XXIVI.—Wilham D. Mercer

XXIV.—A. L. Underhill. II.—John Delmar. III.—Charles L. Lyon. - Charles L. Lynn - Robert Flack. - John A. Connolly. - Benjamin Wood. - Jacob Windmuller. - John T. Agnew. XVII.-William B. Fitch.

THE STATE COMMITTEE. Before adjournment the following list of mem bers of the State Central Committee was handed in by the chairman of the State Central Committee :

i by the chairman of the State Central Constricts.

I.—C. Meyer, Jr.
II.—Michael J. Coffey, of Brooklyn.
III.—James W. Ridgeway, of Brooklyn.
IV.—James K. Ridgeway, of Brooklyn.
IV.—James K. Ridgeway, of Brooklyn.
IV.—James K. Ame, of Kligs.
V.—Patrick H. McCarrae, of Kings.
VI.—A. B. Davidson, New-York.
VII.—Edward Cooper, New-York.
IX.—John Heman, New-York.
IX.—John Heman, New-York.
IX.—John Heman, New-York.
IX.—Edward Cathil, New-York.
IX.—Edward Cathil, New-York.
IX.—Edward Cathil, New-York.
IX.—Edward T. Wood, New-York.
IXIV.—Edward T. Wood, New-York.
IXIV.—Edward T. Wood, New-York.
IXIV.—Edward T. Wood, New-York.
IXIV.—Edward Murphy, Jr., Renselaer,
IXIV.—John O'Brien, Intelness.
IXII.—Edward Murphy, Jr., Renselaer,
IXII.—Edward Murphy, Jr., Renselaer,
IXI.—Charles W. Grannes, Oneida.
IXIV.—Charles K. Grannes, Oneida.
IXIV.—William B. Kirk, Jr., Onondaga.
IXIV.—William B. Kirk, Jr., Onondaga.
IXIV.—William N. West,
IXIV.—William N. West,
IXIV.—Charles W. Martin,
IXIV.—Charles W. Martin,
IXIV.—Charles W. Martin,
IXIV.—Charles W. Martin,
IXIV.—Charles W. McCune, Erie.
IXIII.—John M. Wiley,
IXIV.—Hudsos Ainsie, Cattaraugus.

THE PLATFORM. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] SARATOGA, June 18.—The following resolution were adopted unanimously by the Democratic Convention this evening:

Resolved. That the Democracy of the State of Ne

Resolved. That the Democracy of the State of New-York, assembled to appoint its delegates to the National Convention of the party, commits to those delegates, in association with the representatives of the party from the other States, the general declaration of Democratic principles upon National issues, at the same time recognizing that no issue can be more important than the election of the President of the United States, whose character and public reputation shall give to the whole people assurance of an honest, impartial and efficient administration of the laws without suspicion of persenal ends or private interests.

Resolved, That as a declaration concerning matters of State government this Convention adopts and affirms the resolutions of the conventions of the party in 1874, 1876 and 1882, to which the people of the State have given hearty approval; that it recognizes the duty of the Legislature to respect the popular vote in 1883 for the abolition of the contract system of labor in the prisons; and that it heartily commends anew the efficient and upright administration of Grover Cleveland, Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit and to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, every delegate or alternate occupying the place of a delegate to be bound by this rule, and in case of the descence of both delegate and alternate from any district the vacancy to be filled by the vote of a majority of the

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

AID FROM THE KING OF ABYSSINIA.

THE RAILWAY PROJECT-QUESTIONS TO BE DIS-CUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 18 .- The Pall Mall Gazette denies the report that an army of 30,000 Gallas is to invade the Soudan from Abyssinia. All that King John agreed to do was to facilitate the retreat of the garrisons at Kassala and Gallabat through Abyssinia. The treaty which Admiral Hewett negotiated with King John arranges the frontiers of Abyssinia and establishes that country's communication with the sea. The question of an Abyssinian expedition to the Soudan did not enter into the negotiations at all. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that the Governnent's decision to construct a railway from Suakim to Berber has come too late for the road to be made available for the expedition to Khartoum.

Earl Granville's note to the Powers in relation to the Egyptian Conference, after stating that an entente cordiate has been established with France on the questions of the reform commission and the Egyptian debt, declares that the whole financial question will be left to the discussion of the Confer-ence. The scope and functions of the commission will also be left to the Conference. The question of the English occupation of Egypt is left undefined.

HONORING MR. SPURGEON. THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH CELE-

BRATED IN LONDON. LONDON, June 18 .- A jubilee in honor of the fiftieth birthday of the Rev. Mr. Charles H. Spurgeon, was given at the Holborn Tabernacle to-night. The milding was crowded, over 5,000 persons being present Mr. Spurgeon addressed the meeting at some length, and with great feeling, almost moving the audience to tears. "Our American friends," he said, " are generally very oute judges. I read often their opinions of me." They nave repeatedly asserted: 'Spurgeon is no orator. We have scores of better preachers in America.' But it is evident that Spurgeon preaches the Gospel, and the ma-jority of our celebrated men do not." [Hear, hear.] Mr. purgon urged preachers to preach more simply and

lainly the pure Gospel of the grace of God. Mr. Moody then spoke. The audience rose in a body, indulging in the waving of handkerchiefs, amid unbounded dulging in the waving of handkerchiefs, amid unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Moody said he believed he would never have come to England if it had not been for Mr. Spurgeon. Twenty-five years ago, when he was converted, he read everything jobtainable that Mr. Spurgeon said or wrote. He came across the Atlantic in 1867, and took a seat in the gallery of the Tabernacle. He would like to take that seat back to America. [Laughter]. When he returned to America he tried to preach himself. [Laughter], but in 1872 returned to England to try to learn a little more from Mr. Spurgeon, and he never entered the Tabernacle without obtaining a blessing.

MATTERS RELATING TO IRELAND.

Belfast, June 18 .- Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, performed the ceremony of un-veiling the Queen's portrait this morning. On reaching the Town Hall the Lord-Lieutenant was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. In his speech Earl Spencer referred to the troubles of Ireland, and dwelt upon the reviving prospects of the country.

LIMERICK, June 18.—An artillery regiment en reute to Tarbert for training mutinied to-day at Glin, a market town a few miles from here. The soldiers attacked the townspeople and injured several of them. Great excite-

townspeople and injured several of them. Great excitement resulted and several arrests were made.

DUBLIS, June 18.—The Court of Queen's Bench has fined William O'Brien, M. P., Editor of United Ireland, £500 for contempt of court. This happened in connection with the action for libel brought sgainst Mr. O'Brien by Mr. Bolton. The Court fined instead of committing him because he is the defendant in two other actions for libel brought by Mr. Cornwall, Pest Office Secretary, and Mr. Belton. Mr. Bolton has served writs for libel also upon Mr. Paruell, Justin McCarthy, Joseph Kenny and other owners of United Ireland

Mr. O'Brien has decided to refuse to pay the fine. The writs served upon Mr. Paruell and other owners of United Ireland by Mr. Bolton are based on an article in United Ireland calling the latter a reprobate, beside whom the assmrasna murderer is a pairry and unimaginative roles creant, and saying he ought to be drummed from public service. O'Brien is allegarious against Prench and other Castle officials were based upon the evidence collected by ex-Detective Mciklejohn.

Castle officials were base ex-Detective Meiklejohn.

MAPLESON AND MADAME PATTL

London, June 18 .- Truth says that Madame Patti has signed an agreement with Colonel Mapleson to sing in America next season. She will sail for New-York in November. She is to receive \$4,000 for each concert and all her expenses. She receives \$5,000 down and \$15,000 in October. The agreement, moreover, calls for a security of \$50,000 before she sings.

A WARRANT FOR ENO'S EXTRADITION. MONTREAL, June 18 .- Detective Cornish, of the Umited States Service, started to-day for Quebec with ad by Prosident Arthur, asking for the ex-

PORTUGAL AND THE CONGO. Paris, June 18 .- The Matin this morning publishes an interview with the Portuguese Minister at Paris. He says that Portugal is willing to include

representatives from all nations interested in Central and South Africa on a Congo Commission modelled after the International Danube Commission. The Globe likewise has an interview with the Portuguese Minister. The Minister disclaimed any intention on the

part of Portugal to levy duties at Ponta del Chut, Banana, Boma and Nokki. The duties in the newly acquired territory would be limited to covering the ex-penses of quarding the river. The Minister charged Jacob Bright, member of the British Parliament, and the Rochdale and Manchester merchants with destring to maintain a monopoly of the Congo trade even at the risk of continuing the slave traffic.

TARIFF RATES IN CUBA. HAVANA, June 14 .- It appears from an offi-

ctal declaration of the Government that all articles not products of the United States, but which are shipped hence to Cuba, are required to pay the higher duty under the fourth column of the tariff, no maiter whethe they reach the island under a Spanish or a foreign flag. This decision has caused general dissatisfaction among the merchants, because the draft of the commercial agreement as first published conceded the benefit to all importations from the United States, whatever their INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, June 18.—It was announced on the Stock Exchanges here this afternoon that the Canadian loan of £5,000,000 had been successfully placed in London. GUELPH, Ont., June 18.-Philip Emery,'a member of the Salvation Army, driven crazy by religious excitement, committed anicide this morning by drowning. St. John, N. B., June 18 .- A mixed train on the New-Brunswick Railway struck a kink in a rail near Bath this morning. The engine and seven cars were thrown from the track into a ballast pit and were considerably wrecked. The engineer and the fireman were severely scalded, and a number of passengers were slightly injured.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. PARIS, June 18.-M. Mayer has leased the Porte St. Martin Theatre and engaged Sarah Bernhardt for seven years.

VIENNA, June 18.—In the anarchist trial at Gratz to-day, one of the prisoners confessed that he was implicated in a piot to wreck the Imperial train on the Southern Railway in 1883. BERLIS, June 18,-The official Gazette publishes the

royal decree appointing the Crown Prince president, and Prince Bismarck vice president, of the new Prussian Coun-cil of State. Soria, June 18.-The Bulgarian elections have resulted

largely in the success of the Liberais and Radicals. Riots prevented the election at Vratza, Widdin, and two other towns. At the first place the riet was especially serious. One man was killed and many were injured. MADRID, June 18.—The public has been considerably alarmed by an explosion which occurred in a house in the Calle Sevilla. This was caused by a petard or bomb which had been placed inside the doorway.

Warsaw, June 18.—A Socialist paper, the Proletariate, says that the police have searched the factories at Warsaw, Lodz, and other factory centres, and arrested a great many workmen on the charge of being Anarchists.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—As has been expected since the re-cent Liberal defeat, the Senate has been dissolved. The election for Senators is appointed to take place on July 8. Christiania, June 18.—The Crown Princess Victoria has become the mother of a sen. This is the second son.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORRESPONDED TO THE WOMAN'S RELI CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—A commission has been ap-pointed by the Porte to examine Colonel Berdau's me-chanical fuse and range-finder. The Sultan will be pres-ent in person and direct the next experiment. TO ARREST A POST OFFICE DEFAULTER.

heid a convention here to-day for the purpose of instituting a State department. Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols, of Auburn, N. Y., president of the National Department, and many other leading officers of the society are present. Eight corps, represented by sixty delegates from all parts of the State are in attendance.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The National Eclectic Medical Association met here this morning, with President Edwin Yourkin, of St. Louis, in the chair. The address of welcome was delivered by John King, and replied to by Secretary Alexander Wilder. The president delivered the annual address. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, June 18 .- The guilt of Joseph C. Dougherty, late chief of the money division of the

the completion of the work of examining his books, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Dougherty is connected with the best families in the city and his downfall made a decided social sensation. Much sympathy is feit for his young daughters, who are just geing into society. The defalcation is nearly \$3,500 and gambling

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CRIMSON WINS.

COLUMBIA LOSES THE 'VARSITY RACE.

and investment in tickets were the cause of his ruin since his wife's death some time ago he has been addicted to the morphine habit, which is believed to have affected his mind and caused him to indulge in his dishonest practices. His operations have all been carried on since his wife's death. AN EXCITING CONTEST WHICH ENDS WITH HAR-VARD OVER A BOAT'S LENGTH AHEAD-THE NEW-YORK CREW'S GALLANT STRUGGLE. YALE SCROLL AND KEYS MEN CAPTURE A NON-SO-[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CIETY TROPHY-A THRILLING TALE OF ITS RE-

New-London, Conn., June 18 .- in one of the prettiest boat races yet seen on the Thames, the Harvard University crew this evening beat the Columbia eight, by one and three-quarters boat's lengths. The time was not remarkable, but left" men of the senior societies have shown some of was eleven seconds faster than the race between the much talked-of Yale sand. The class of '84 glory in a the "Varsity" crew of the same colleges last year, class glittering upon it. This flag was to head their and nearly two minutes faster than the time in the rocession Tuesday evening, but thieving and cunning numbers of the Seroll and Keys Society were at work. Yale race. Part of this gain was unquestionably due to the superior condition of wind and water, for a comparison of the record shows that Harvard rowed as hard, if not smashing open his trunk, secured the much sought-for harder, when she led in that mournful procession than she did to-day. Yet she was never pressed then, and to-day the lads from Columbia clung to her with a pertinacity that called out the highest praise for their pluck from all who knew how great was the disparity between the weight, ages and experience of the crews. The superiority of the men from Cambridge in strength and action was apparent from the start to the finish of the race, and were it not for the assurances of the Harvard men themselves that they had rowed their best, and intended when they started out to put hands of an expert detective and a lawyer. The as much water as possible between them and their necessary papers were drawn up by the attorney, and a rivals, it would be easy to believe that much of the apparent closeness of the race was due to a Bancroftian wish to entertain the Yale erew, who followed the shells in their launch. "It would be After a thorough investigation the culprits were found to be Chifford B. Allen, Henry B. Anderson and Michael Shultz, and Rooms 216 and 223 in Durice Hall were searched with no success. It seemed as if the Keys' secret abode was about to be entered by a non-member, and that person a Sheriff! The Key men were indignant, so were the losers of the flag, and things were in a high state of excitement when Professor Ripley, a member of the Society, met the Sheriff in front of Alumni Hall and promised to return the stolen flag. Secretary Swift, of the class of '84, had an interview with Professor Ripley, but he declined to say anything about the matter except that he would see that the flag was returned by 7 o'clock to-day. This is the first instance where a room or trunk has been broken into, and together with the action taken in the matter by Professor Ripley much bad blood has been engendered in the college. Promptly at 2 o'clock H. S. McDonald came forward with the flag and presented it to the overloyed and victorious seniors. The three men who are suspected of breaking into Dawson's room could not be found to-night, and it is thought they have left town in order to escape arrest. just like Foxy," many people are saying and thinking to-night; "he's not going to show the best form of his men for the benefit of Yale, unless he is compelled to." The ease, regularity and perfection of the work done throughout the four miles, and the fact that the only spurt indulged in was between the three and a half mile flag and the finish, give color to this theory, which is widely held. The details in the preparation for the race were

not different from those of former years, except that less public interest was manifested than usual. A rising knoll near the finish, euphoniously called 'Dead Head Hill" by the natives, was crowded with spectators, and a score of small craft dotted the water, but the few yachts in the harbor did not think it worth while to come up and fly their bunting and salute the victors with a salvo of small artillery, and the grand stand was all but tenantless. Until this afternoon it was not known that there would be any facilities for the press, and even then it was only the enterprise of The Day, a local newspaper, which enabled the reporters to see Williams, receiver of the defunct City Bank of Jersey the race they had come to describe. New-London is so habitually sleepy that it wakes up only for the Harvard-Yale races, and even then it does not amounts received by them as dividends from January rub its eyes until rudely jostled by the great influx 9, 1883, until the failure of the bank, such dividends of collegians. It likes best to sit squat beside its having been paid while the bank was insolvent. Herbert R. Clarke, Charles H. Murray, Daniel T. Moore, beautiful harbor and contemplate its own beauty and think over the historic reminiscences of Groton Henry M. Traphagen, Henry Traphagen and Myles Heights. To its ordinary listlessness to-day was Tierney, of the stockholders, filed a demurrer, alleging added the circumstance that a statue of Connecticut's War Governor was unveiled at Hartford, and was brought, did not become such until after the fraud-ulent dividends were declared, and that for a half dozen other reasons of a technical nature, the suit could most of the townspeople who had energy enough to stir out at all went to that show. Then, though ulent dividends were declared, and that for a half dozen other reasons of a technical nature, the suit could not be maintained.

In his opinion, filed this morning, overrulling the demarrer, the Chancellor says: "The stockholder who has received part of the capital by way of dividend without legislative authority has no right to it as against the creditors of the corporation, and no wrong is none him, if he be compelled to repay it, when it is required to pay the debts of the corporation. He, or those from or under whom he derives his title to his stock, pinced that money in the treasury of the corporation to answer for its debts, if necessary, and it was devoted to that object so long as it might be required for the purpose. If he withdraws or receives it back again, except where the amount of the stock is reducted according to law, it will in his hands be subject to that trust—the trust for the payment of the debts of the corporation—if needed for that purpose.

"The capital of a corporation is a fund pledged for the payment of its debts. Each person who gives credit to it does so in the confidence that that fund exists for his protection and security against loss. If the stockholders secretly withdraw it under the false protence of dividends or profits, when there are none, it is obvious that as great a wrong may be done to future creditors as to existing ones. In either case the stockholders hold a part of that fund which is pledged to the payment of the creditors. The injury to the existing creditor is obvious; that to the future creditor is the same." the Harvard-Columbia races are as likely to be as picturesque and exciting as any, they all looked upon it of little moment. The fault in the first instance is with collegians. Harvard will admit ne rival but Yale, and Yale none but Harvard, Columbia is treated very much like an interloper, and probably will be until a few do cisive victories won by her crew stimulate as interest in the races among the alumni of both colleges. That this is not likely to occur is a conviction which the Harvard men permit to fill their minds. They know by how much admirable work in the gymnasium and on the Charles they prove themselves entitled to victory, and cannot bring themselves to fear a crew which has no gymnasium and relies for training on a few weeks' practice on the Harlem. A fresh southwest wind rumpled the surface of the water when the powerful tug America, of the Thames Towing Company, took the newspa

the water when the powerful tug America, of the Thames Towing Company, took the newspaper writers up to the starting point at 6 o'clock. There seemed to be some uneastness in the minds of the officers of the race because of the lumpy water until the hour fixed for the start—6:30 o'clock. The crews' launches, which bore the officers, skipped hither and thither across the river until the exacting minds of Goodwin and Bancroft were satisfied that all was well. Five minutes later, however, they came spinning up to quarters and, with a few shrill whistie blasts, called out the crews. Both were prompt in responding. Two processions marched to the waters edge on opposite sides of the river, carrying the long shells. Five minutes more and eight crmson jerseys gleamed in the rays of the setting sun in symmetrical array along the edge of the Harvardfloat. A broad glareof light dazzled the eyes of those who wished to see Columbia embark. There was a hush on the press boat and launches so deep that the words of command could be heard across the water. In two minutes more the crews were paddling smoothly toward the starting point. There was no delay, and 51 minutes and 45 seconds after 6 o'clock the referee gave the word to go. Harvard had the east course, which has a fashion of troubling a losing crew with eel grass, it will be remembered. Through the broad glare which lay across the water could be seen the simultaneous flash of eight crimson oar blades and the sparkie of a myrad drops of water thrown up by the oarsmen.

HOW THE START WAS MADE.

Few starts are well made. This was no exception theorem. TRACES OF STOCKS AND BONDS THAT WERE MISS PITTSBURG, June 18 .- It was reported to-day that at least a portion of the securities missing from the vaults of the Penn Bank have been traced up. Some time before the collapse, it is stated, D. W. C. Carroll, a director and depositor of the Penn Bank, left with that institution for discount a collateral note for about \$25,000, to which were pinned stocks and bonds of a market value of \$33,000 as security for the loan. This note, it is alleged, was never discounted, so far as Mr. Carroll knows, and he has been giving a good deal of time and attention to tracing it up. A few days ago time and attention to tracing it up. A few days ago the note was sent to this city for collection by the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York. No securities accompanied it, and Mr. Carroll, by advice of Receiver Warner, allowed it to go to protest. This circumstance gave a clew to the missing securities, and they were found to be lying in the vaults of the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York. To make the affair still more mysterious, it is stated that the bank holding them never advanced any money on them, but there is said to be \$50,000 due from the Penn Bank on an overdraft. This story, it was said, was told by

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there is said to be \$50,000 due from the Penn Bank on an overdraft. This story, it was said, was told by Mr. Carroll himself.

Shortly after the failure of the bank, and when the real condition of affairs was just coming to the light, it was generally known that a large batch of securities had been sent East between the time the bank reopened on Friday and the final closing on Monday morning. Several of the Board of Directors said that a large amount of securities were missing, and no trace of them could be found. To-day it was said that the Penn Bank had overdrawn its account at the American Exchange tion, though the splashing did not last more than s dozen strokes and was monopolized by Columbia. Both crews started out with their average stroke. Harvard fell at once into a long, easy swing. Her oars cut with a perfect stroke, dipping into the water thirty-five times in a minute. The eight bodies moved forward and backward in perfect unison, and only Storrow, No. 3, broke the unison by a slighter motion than his fellows, Columbia's stroke was quicker and more jerky. It gave evidence of more impatient energy. The recovers were not smooth, and the coxswain, instead of leaning forward with a tension which would keep him motionless, sat bolt upright and went back with a jerk on every pull. Meikelbam, No. 4 and captain, pulled with desperate energy and threw back his head in a seeming hope that its weight would help the boat's impetus. As a whole, it was a well intentioned stroke, but rather nervous, and its time was uniformly from three to four strokes faster than Harvard's. The Columbia stroke began at thirty-nine and in a spurt made in the hope of pushing ahead in the first half mile it ran up to forty-four. Then it went back to thirty-nine and held that figure with beautiful regularity until the last desperate attempt to win in the last half mile. But there was great impulsive force in Harvard's easy pull, and when once the uninterrupted movement of the boat began it drew away gradually from the men in blue and white.

At the half-mile flag, which was reached in two minutes and forty seconds, the crimson coxswain was abreast of Columbia's bow. A spurt, in which the water thirty-five times in a minute. could be found. To-day it was said that the Penn Bank had overdrawn its account at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, to the amount of about \$60,000, and that on the evening of the day the bank reopened, a bundle of securities which amply covered the overdraft was sent there. It was said also that these papers are now in the hands of the bank. PITTSBURG, June 18.—The iron manufacturers of this city do not propose to be dependent on the natural gas companies for their supply of this valuable fuel. Two gas companies for their supply of this valuable tiel. Two
firms have already begun the drilling of wells and four
others will begin operations in a day or two. At the
Pennsylvania Tube Works the use of coal has been discontinued altogether. The workmen find the new fuel superior in its application to the manufacture of wrought fron tubes, and the cost is about half the old expense for iron tubes, and the cost is about half the old expense for coal and coke. A civil engineer has measured the Westinghouse gas blaze and found it to be eighty feet in height. It varies, however, with the condition of the atmosphere. The gas escapes from a six inch pipe seventy-five feet high, so that the top of the jet when the engineer brought his instrument to bear on it was 155 feet from the surface. A still, clear night makes every difference in the volume of the blaze. Mr. Westinghouse finished another derrick to-day. Drilling is already under way.

At the half-mile flag, which was reached in two minutes and forty seconds, the crimson coxswain was abreast of Columbia's bow. A spirit, in which Columbia reached forty-four strokes to the minute, closed up the most of this distance, and when Harvard thought it wise to fall into her regular time of thirty-five strokes while nearing the mile flag, she found it cost a sacrifice, for Columbia's men, now rowing thirty-nine, forced their shell forward, inch by inch, until Harvard's bow was only a quarter of a length ahead at the flag. With only slight variation in their relative positions the whole of the third mile was rowed. The tension was mose than Columbia's Freshman crew could endure in silence. They made the hills echo with their college shout and their encouraging cries. They were witnessing the race from the Columbia launch.

SPIRITED FINISH BY HARVARD. Both-crews were now in their regular work, but it was costing Columbia four strokes to the minute more than Harvard rowed to save herself from ralling to the rear. There was enough better life in the crimson boat to give it a gradual gain through the third mile which Harvard ended in 18 minutes and 19 seconds from the start, with fully one and a quarter lengths of clear water between the boats. To increase this lead in the last half mile, Harvard spurted up to forty-three strokes and maintained this pace tail near the finish. Column